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(Pages : 8)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

CALICUT UNIVERSITY CENTRALIZED ENTRANCE TEST (CU-CET)
APRIL 2025

M.A. SOCIOLOGY

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Part I (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Who is known as the Father of Indian Sociology ?
 - (a) M. N. Srinivas.
 - (b) G. S. Ghurye.
 - (c) B. R. Ambedkar.
 - (d) N. K. Bose.
2. What was Sanskritisation initially known as ?
 - (a) Westernisation.
 - (b) Modernisation.
 - (c) Brahmanisation.
 - (d) Hinduisation.
3. Which of the following best describes totalitarianism ?
 - (a) A system of governance that encourages freedom of expression.
 - (b) A political regime that strictly controls many aspects of citizens' lives.
 - (c) A government structure that supports elections with multiple political parties.
 - (d) A form of rule that promotes the formation of labor unions.
4. Which Indian Sociologist put forth and propagated the idea of *Annihilation of Caste* ?
 - (a) A. R. Desai.
 - (b) B. R. Ambedkar.
 - (c) G. S. Ghurye.
 - (d) M. N. Srinivas.
5. Anonymity is a feature of :
 - (a) Villages.
 - (b) Cities.
 - (c) Community.
 - (d) Society.
6. The word 'Caste' is derived from the Portuguese or Spanish word :
 - (a) Casta.
 - (b) Castus.
 - (c) Castis.
 - (d) None of the above.

Turn over

7. Mandal Commission is associated with :
- (a) Scheduled Castes.
 - (b) Scheduled Tribes.
 - (c) Backward Classes.
 - (d) All the above.
8. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is appointed as per the provisions of :
- (a) Article 15.
 - (b) Article 338.
 - (c) Article 335.
 - (d) Article 16.
9. _____ is defined as the condition in which individuals or families are unable to meet basic needs.
- (a) Absolute poverty.
 - (b) Relative poverty.
 - (c) Situational poverty.
 - (d) Generational poverty.
10. When was the Dowry Prohibition Act enacted in India ?
- (a) 1961.
 - (b) 1971.
 - (c) 1981.
 - (d) 1991.
11. What is a key feature of the Joint Family System in India ?
- (a) Nuclear households.
 - (b) Shared financial resources.
 - (c) No hierarchy among family members.
 - (d) Only two generations living together.
12. Which of the following is NOT a function of marriage ?
- (a) Socialization of children.
 - (b) Establishing legal parenthood.
 - (c) Eliminating family responsibilities.
 - (d) Strengthening kinship ties.
13. Todas live in :
- (a) Silent Valley.
 - (b) The Nilgiri Hills.
 - (c) Chhattisgarh.
 - (d) The Himalayan region.
14. The author of *The Second Sex* is :
- (a) Simone Weil.
 - (b) Rosa Luxemburg.
 - (c) Simone de Beauvoir.
 - (d) Michel Foucault.
 - (e) Margaret Mead

15. For Max Weber, an 'ideal type' represents :
- (a) Idealistic behaviour.
 - (b) A set of logically consistent features.
 - (c) A moral rule.
 - (d) A social institution.
16. The author of *Homo Hierarchicus* is :
- (a) Louis Dumont.
 - (b) Andre Beteille.
 - (c) Verrier Elwin.
 - (d) M. N. Srinivas.
17. Max Weber classified authority into how many main types ?
- (a) Two categories.
 - (b) Three categories.
 - (c) Four categories.
 - (d) Six categories.
18. Which of the following is an ascribed status :
- (a) Graduate.
 - (b) Artist.
 - (c) Friend.
 - (d) None of the above.
19. The sociological term for the belief that one's own culture is superior to others is :
- (a) Cultural relativism.
 - (b) Political correctness.
 - (c) Ethnocentrism.
 - (d) Anthropocentrism.
20. What does the term *Verstehen* refer to in sociology ?
- (a) Unintended social outcomes.
 - (b) Patterns of social deviance.
 - (c) Prejudice against Jewish people.
 - (d) Deep, empathetic understanding of human behaviour.
21. What does the Jajmani system primarily represent in traditional Indian society ?
- (a) An agricultural practice involving shared cropping.
 - (b) A social and economic relationship between patrons and service providers.
 - (c) A large extended family living under one roof.
 - (d) A farming technique involving rotating crops.

22. What is the primary focus of empirical research in sociology ?
- (a) Turning abstract sociological ideas into concrete realities.
 - (b) Developing theories related to imperial power.
 - (c) Expanding influence through academic dominance.
 - (d) Gathering and analyzing observable, measurable data.
23. What does the ethnographic method primarily involve ?
- (a) Classifying different ethnic groups.
 - (b) Studying cultures through the perspectives of those within them.
 - (c) Observing people by participating in their daily lives.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c).
24. First department of sociology in India was established in :
- (a) Calcutta University.
 - (b) University of Bombay.
 - (c) Lucknow University.
 - (d) University of Delhi.
25. Who argued that social trends are 'social facts'—real phenomena that exist independently of the individuals who comprise them ?
- (a) Auguste Comte.
 - (b) Max Weber.
 - (c) Emile Durkheim.
 - (d) Anthony Giddens.
26. What is a detailed study of a specific subject such as a person, group, place, event, organization, or phenomenon called ?
- (a) Focus group discussion.
 - (b) Case study.
 - (c) Qualitative study.
 - (d) Longitudinal study.
27. The author of *The Protestant Ethic and The Spirit of Capitalism* is :
- (a) Max Weber.
 - (b) Auguste Comte.
 - (c) Herbert Spencer.
 - (d) None of the above.
28. Who classified Sociology as 'Social Statics and Social Dynamics' ?
- (a) Herbert Spencer.
 - (b) Auguste Comte.
 - (c) Emile Durkheim.
 - (d) Talcott Parsons.

29. The foundational ideas of Karl Marx and Auguste Comte were influenced by the writings of :
- (a) Hegel and Saint Simon. (b) Engels and Emile Durkheim.
(c) Hobbes and Adam Ferguson. (d) Voltaire and Immanuel Kant.
30. What is the term for the various social positions that individuals occupy within a society ?
- (a) Role. (b) Prestige.
(c) Esteem. (d) Status.
31. A group involves some degree of _____ among its members to achieve common goals.
- (a) Co-operation. (b) Conflict.
(c) Competition. (d) Association.
32. "Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and other capabilities acquired by man as a member of society." This was said by :
- (a) Talcott Parsons. (b) W. F. Green.
(c) Tylor. (d) Timascheff.
33. The practice of being mate, actual or potential, to one's husband's brother is called :
- (a) Family marriage. (b) Levirate.
(c) Moeity. (d) Continuity.
34. Non-fraternal polyandry is practiced among :
- (a) Khasis of Garo Hills. (b) Nayars of Malabar Hills.
(c) Todas of Nilgiri Hills. (d) Ho of Rajmahal Hills.
35. Which among the following factors influence the social organisation of the village ?
- 1 The caste system.
2 Its closeness to the towns.
3 The existence of good means of communication and transport .
- Codes :
- (a) 1, 2, 3. (b) 3 only.
(c) 1, 2. (d) 2, 3.
36. Who differentiated between material and non-material culture in the discussion of social change ?
- (a) P. Sorokin. (b) Ogburn.
(c) T. Veblen. (d) Hobhouse.

37. Which one of the following is *not true* of deviant behaviour ?
- (a) It increases when society becomes more complex.
 - (b) It is never socially useful.
 - (c) Certain groups are more prone than the others.
 - (d) It is related to personal attitudes.
38. Socialization refers to :
- (a) The process of growth from infancy to childhood.
 - (b) The process of personality development in the family only.
 - (c) A life-long process whereby a person learns social roles and values.
 - (d) The formality of enrollment as a member of a society.
39. From the Marxian perspective, political power derives from :
- (a) Economic power
 - (b) Social prestige
 - (c) Landed property
 - (d) Religious sanction
40. The three-tier system of Panchayati Raj was recommended by :
- (a) Kaka Kalelkar Committee
 - (b) Simon Commission
 - (c) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
 - (d) Jai Prakash Narain Committee
41. The society has passed through three stages of its development—Theological, Metaphysical, and Positive. This view was held by :
- (a) Max Weber.
 - (b) Herbert Spencer.
 - (c) Ferdinand Tonnies.
 - (d) Auguste Comte.
42. A social movement depends on :
- 1 A goal
 - 2 An organisation
 - 3 A programme
 - 4 A set of values
- Codes :
- (a) 1, 2, 3, and 4
 - (b) 1 and 4
 - (c) 1, 3, and 4
 - (d) 1, 2, and 3

43. What is meant by sex-ratio ?
- (a) The relation between male and female.
 - (b) The ratio between the number of adult males and adult females in a population.
 - (c) The ratio between number of females and number of males in a population.
 - (d) The number of females per 1000 males in a population.
44. Who gave the name 'Harijans' to the untouchables ?
- (a) Indian Constitution.
 - (b) B. R. Ambedkar.
 - (c) M. K. Gandhi.
 - (d) G. S. Ghurye.
45. Which among the following is the indicator of open stratification system ?
- (a) Ethnicity.
 - (b) Caste.
 - (c) Class.
 - (d) Religion.
46. C. Wright Mills once said that sociologists need to develop a sociological _____ to study how society affects individuals.
- (a) Culture.
 - (b) Imagination.
 - (c) Method.
 - (d) Tool.
47. Division of labour into occupations is called _____.
- (a) Social division of labour.
 - (b) Occupational division of labour.
 - (c) Technical division of labour.
 - (d) Territorial division of labour.
48. In which year was the term 'Sociology' coined ?
- (a) 1798.
 - (b) 1815.
 - (c) 1839.
 - (d) 1857.
49. Which Indian legislation mandates equal pay for equal work regardless of gender ?
- (a) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act.
 - (b) The Equal Remuneration Act.
 - (c) The Maternity Benefit Act.
 - (d) The Dowry Prohibition Act.

50. Which Indian state has the highest recorded female literacy rate ?

- (a) Bihar. (b) Uttar Pradesh.
(c) Kerala. (d) Rajasthan.

(50 × 1 = 50 marks)

Part II (Concept Defining Questions)

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

Answer should not exceed five sentences.

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 51. Community. | 52. Participant Observation. |
| 53. Hierarchy of Social Science. | 54. Bureaucracy. |
| 55. Social Darwinism. | 56. Anticipatory socialization. |
| 57. Social interaction. | 58. Glass ceiling. |
| 59. Acculturation. | 60. Purity and Pollution |
| 61. Modernization. | |

(6 × 3 = 18 marks)

Part III (Short Essays)

Answer any four questions.

Each question carries 8 marks.

Write maximum 300 words.

62. Can India's constitutional values of equality coexist with religious personal laws ? Analyze the Uniform Civil Code debate through a sociological lens.
63. Compare qualitative (ethnography) and quantitative (survey) methods in studying caste-based discrimination. What ethical challenges arise in fieldwork with marginalized groups ?
64. How does social deviance manifest in digital spaces (e.g., cyberbullying, misinformation) ?
65. Examine the socio-economic challenges faced by tribal communities in India, including land dispossession and cultural erosion
66. Compare Marx's theory of class struggle and Durkheim's concept of organic solidarity in analyzing labor exploitation in India's gig economy.
67. Critically assess Spencer's application of Darwinian evolution to societies.
68. Analyze Weber's tripartite framework of stratification (class, status, party).
69. Why is sociology considered vital for fostering social justice ?

(4 × 8 = 32 marks)